

Professional Cards.

Advertisement for professional services, including legal and medical practitioners.

HARRIS & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office over Farmers' and Traders' Bank.
Hillsboro, Ohio.

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HENDRIX'S WITTY SPEECH.

Mr. Hendrix's witty speech on money to the National Morocco Manufacturers' association of the United States at Manhattan Beach early this month.

Mr. Hendrix—Gentlemen: I am glad to see you, "men of small brains and large capital." I am glad always to face successful men in an American industry. You represent a trade which years ago furnished material for the money instrument. There was leather money once and plenty of it. You have never set up any cry because of the demonization of leather, never asked redress for the "crime" of the abandonment of the use of leather as money. You do not now ask for its demonization.

Mr. Stein—Nor for free tannage. Mr. Hendrix—Not therefore, I have great respect for two people, the North American Indian and the morocco manufacturer. Along these sand dunes from Manhattan to Montauk point the antiquarian can point to great heaps of shells where the old squaws used to sit and practice the free coinage of wampum. After awhile a smart Yankee invented a turning lathe which transformed the clam shells into money too fast. This led to the demonization of the Long Island clam. (Laughter.) The poor Indian has passed off to the plains and we hear no more of the free coinage of clams.

These are simply evolutionary steps. You look back to the beginnings of your industry and marvel at the changes. The world advances. Civilization refines. Commerce requires exact terms and measures. It insists upon certainty, fixity in the standard of values. It must have something upon which it can depend. It has found out that it must depend upon some one thing. That is why it has veered to the single standard. It has quit stepping from one standard to the other. It makes its election. It votes for gold because of its great value in small compass and because of the fixity of that value. So it is that one great nation after another, under the command of its best intelligence, has come to the gold standard. It is because they have found it the cheapest, best and most effective standard by which to measure all values.

What does a standard mean? What is its primary significance? It comes from an old Latin word meaning something to turn to. When you are in doubt you go to the standard. I don't care what line of business you are in or what course in life you pursue, a standard governs it somehow or other. You ride on a railway on a standard gauge, you sit at a table of standard height, and so on through the list. The standard must be the thing it stands for. If you have a standard of weight, it may be of diamonds or precious stones, but it has got to have weight—that is the first thing. If you have a standard of length, it must have length. And when you come to the question of the standard of value, whatever it is made of it has got to have value.

You can talk about the whole question of finance in 100 different lights. But this is the main point—you must have a standard of value. That standard must have value. We choose for the standard the metal which fluctuates the least in value. That is the whole story of the gold standard. [Cheers.]

Our friends out in Chicago claim that the gold standard is a British policy which we are seeking to enforce in this country. Did you ever hear anything about British policy in connection with the law of gravitation or a British policy of good health against shoddy? There are other countries in the world besides Great Britain. We do not have to look to Great Britain to know what is a good thing. [Great applause.] We are old enough and big enough to know a good thing when we see it. Ours is a country that for 60 years has been under the gold standard. You have never known anything else. All you have been built upon the gold standard. The greatness and development of this country have been attained under that standard. How is the world lining up on this question? China, Japan and Mexico are for free silver. Great Britain, Germany, France and the great empires of Europe are for gold. Where do we belong? There is only one answer. Can anyone fancy that our great population, made up of 70,000,000 of the best examples of the Anglo-Saxon race, mixed with Irish wit, Scotch cunning, German thrift, is going to step from the high plane where we stand to the lower one beneath? What strange madness has come into the American people to make it seem possible that they could do a thing of that kind? [Applause.]

We can live on a silver basis after we get there. Our great rivers will follow their courses to the sea. God's sun will kiss the earth. The crops will spring forth. Children will be born and grow up. Enterprises will go forward. But are we going to take the leap in the dark and try an experiment fraught with such risk and panic? A great French economist once said that when he was 40 he did not know as much about something about finance. When he was 60 he felt he did not know as much about it as he did at 40, and at 70 he began to doubt whether he knew anything about it at all, and scarcely dared to open his mouth. Mr. Gladstone pondered over the question till he said that it seemed almost to defy human intellect, but Ben Tilman, from South Carolina, knows that the goldbugs of Wall street and vampires of Lombard street are "agin the farmer," and the way the farmer can get even is to cut his dollar in two. [Applause.]

We are living in a grand and awful time. But the newspapers are printed every day, and the Americans are not asleep. The brain of the American people is not dull. Their hearts are not dishonest. These heresies come and go as the tide flows, and sometimes in the thick of the night we may not appear to see the stars that are shining.

But you remember on one historic occasion, when the sky was all covered with fog, some one asked: "Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light the star-spangled banner yet waving?" And it was there! [Enthusiastic cheers.]

MONEY AND CREDITORS.

When the Measure of Value Varies, the Laborer Gets the Worst of It.

Probably no question that has ever been made a political issue appeals more strongly to our selfishness than the money question. The value of all the property we possess is expressed in the terms of money, and not our property only but our labor.

A horse, a cow, a corner lot, a share of stock, a bond or a note are all measured as to their transferable value by money. They are worth so much. So of our labor, whether in the professions, the skillful trades or in more manual employments. We are worth so much an hour or a day or a week by the services we are able to render, and we are paid accordingly. The result is, if we are not fools, that we want the best money that circulates in exchange for our services or our property, and the less our income the more we want the best.

The contention, therefore, seems unanswerable that a government or a community should establish the highest standard of money whereby to measure those exchanges of labor and property which constitute the business of the world. If this is not done and the measure of value becomes variable, who suffers? The men who have large resources behind them or the men who have nothing but their hands and brains? Most assuredly the latter. A well-known banker of this town has often been heard to say that the money standard did not and could not affect him, for he could make money whether we were on a gold or silver basis. So he could, and so can any capitalist. It is the man who depends upon his labor that would suffer by a depreciated currency.

It is the creditor class of the community, therefore, which is most interested in preserving the stability of the currency and its high value. But of whom is the creditor class composed? Manifestly of those to whom something is due from day to day, from week to week and from month to month. These are the laboring people, the men at the desk, at the counter, at the forge, at the bench and at the plow. The toiler who patiently wields the shovel and the pick when nightfall comes is a creditor, and he is entitled to be paid for his day's labor in the best money the country affords. And so throughout the whole round of employment where men and women receive wages.

Is it not, then, inexplicable that a large proportion of those who in the sweat of their face earn their daily bread, laying by perhaps a trifle from week to week toward a rainy day, depositing it in a savings bank—that these should be led away by the cry for cheap money? What do they want with cheap money, or "poor man's" money? If there is any difference, why should they not have rich men's money?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Silver Patriots in 1873.

The advocates of the cheap silver standard pretend that the white metal is "patriotic," while gold is disloyal. One-half of the arguments for 50-cent dollars consists of appeals to patriotism for votes in favor of the "American money" and against the "traitor gold" of England.

In the happy days before 1873 the dollar value of the metal in a silver dollar was worth on an average about \$1.03. Did the noble-hearted, patriotic silver miners rush to pour their products into our mints, so that the country would have plenty of money? Not by a great deal. They were the kind of patriots who shipped their silver off to France as fast as they could send it in order to get a little higher price for it. They knew at that time metallic money was scarce in the United States, but they didn't care for that. They wanted the highest price for silver bullion, and they therefore sold it in the dearest market. No body blames them for doing so. But now that the price abroad has gone down, and they want Uncle Sam to give them more for their bullion than its market value, they talk of "patriotism" and pretend that they wish to get their silver made into dollars in order to benefit the country. Nice kind of patriots they are—men who will send their silver away when it is badly needed and try to unload it on the government when it is cheap and plentiful!

The Free-Silver Bandits.



Silver Campaign Cries.

The platform adopted by the silverite wing which controlled the democratic national convention contains abundant material for stirring campaign motives. "Free Silver Inflation," "Debt Repudiation," "Property Confiscation" and "Commercial Stagnation" are brief and truthful statements of the aims of the cheap money democrats and the certain results which would follow their success in November. Shouting these cheerful strains, the silverites can march to the certain defeat which awaits all movements based on sectionalism, greed, appeals to prejudice and hatred of property rights.

A GREAT SPEECH

Delivered by Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

THE EVILS OF CHEAP MONEY

Mainly and Simply Set Forth by the Eloquent Champion of Republicanism on the Occasion of His Renomination for Congress at Alfred, Me., July 29. Free Silver Would Be a Shifting From a High Standard of Civilization to That of Mexico.

The speech delivered by Hon. Thomas B. Reed at Alfred, Me., on July 29, was listened to and applauded by a very large assemblage. It was in part as follows:

"Two months ago no man of standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet by hinting the slightest doubt of Republican success. Four years of actual trial of the opposition under the guidance of its best and twice-trusted leader had left no shadow of question as to public duty. However far the Republican party might have fallen short of perfection, nevertheless all men felt it was the best party, just now, to draw nigh to for whatever is to be left to us of sound government, commercial success and business prosperity.

The Democratic Transfiguration. "Two months have slipped away—hardly time to ripen a strawberry, much less a system of finance—and there are those who tell us that all things have changed, that these very men who were being arrayed for decent burial had burst the cerements of the grave and, transfigured by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns and crosses of gold, were to lead us to a new happiness, and even repair all the damage they themselves had wrought. Now this may be so, but to me it does not seem probable. Welcome to Democratic Patriots.

"It would be unwise to confound the Democratic organization with individual Democrats. When the war of the rebellion burst forth, tens of thousands of Democrats, politicians, strong party men, sprang to their feet, representing hundreds of thousands, aye, millions, and henceforth and always were part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the victorious republic. What matter if the party had gone wrong? They were right.

"There are some political orators who think if they can draw a rose-colored picture it ought to convert a continent. What a rosy picture we had painted for us in 1892! What millions we were to expect! We were to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. We were to have both ends of the bargain. We took their word for it and here we are. And now the least credible portion of these same gentlemen are smearing the canvas of another picture for which they want us to pay another four years, or perhaps ten of this nation's life. Men deceived once are human; men deceived twice by the same men are fools.

"The evil which has come by an unwise revision of the tariff has been greatly aggravated by one of its consequences—our loss of revenue. Had there been no deficit, then a hundred millions of borrowed gold would have carried us through the crisis safe and sound. As it was, the constant drain of the deficit, continually confounded with the redemption of gold, has so afflicted the imagination of our people that confidence can not commence to be restored until our revenues equal our expenses.

"What is proposed by those gentlemen who proclaim, as they did four years ago, that they alone hold prosperity in their grasp?

The Remedy of 18 to 1. "Their remedy is the coinage of silver 16 to 1. Heretofore, whenever gold and silver have stood together, it has been at the market value. When we tried to make gold and silver circulate together we have always married them according to their market value. Today we find them, not 16 to 1, but 81 to 1, and we are going, they say, to lift silver to twice its value, not by the universal sense of mankind, which alone makes values, but by the statute of the United States, single-handed, against the civilized world.

"Why should the United States try to do this alone? International bimetalism I can understand, but this driving out of gold and substitution of silver is only silver monometallism for the United States. It is not bimetalism for the world and a stable currency, but the shifting from gold currency and civilized Europe and going over to silver and Mexico, Japan, India and China. Oh, but China and Japan, India and Mexico are prosperous just now. Yes, but what kind of prosperity? The prosperity of cheap labor growing cheaper every day. Manufacturers there may be prosperous, but the people are not prosperous at all. In silver countries labor is cheap and kept cheap by the silver dollar. For my part I do not want that kind of prosperity. I want a prosperity which by good wages to all is shared by all.

More Capital What We Need. "What we want is not more money, but more capital. Money always comes with capital. We have money now, more than we can use, lying idle. We have just exported a lot of it. Money is the transfer of capital, as a hayrack is a transfer of hay. More hayracks will never make more hay, but more hay will require more hayracks, and is sure to get them.

"Our capital is great, but the United States is very much greater. There are millions of square miles and 75,000,000 of people, and undeveloped riches without stint. But there is not capital enough to keep 75,000,000 people at work. We are most prosperous when the 75,000,000 are all at work, and when that happens we borrow of the rest of the world thousands of millions of dollars.

"In 1890 we were prosperous. Our people were all at work. Consequently there were good wages and wealth greatly increased. The figures show that in that year we had \$190,000,000 of gold more than we had in 1889—every bit of that had been imported or kept, the product of our own mines. It was busy transferring this vast capital we

had borrowed and that which we owned ourselves.

"As soon as this election is over and the future position of the United States is assured, both as to money and to the employment of our people, capital is ready to come to us from abroad and from our own people, and we shall again be prosperous.

Have Been Through It Before.

"We have been through all this before. The greenbacks of 1878 were not bad men. They were sincere, and had a better case than the silver men of today. In fact, it was much the same case. We must have artificial inflation and cheaper money, they said, or blackest ruin awaits us. It was a hard time. "Prices were low and work was scarce; taxes were high and debts hard to pay, but we persevered and resumed specie payments.

"From that moment the capital of the world was at our disposal. We had a good tariff, which made us do all our own work, and from 1879 to 1883, 14 years of prosperity, which placed the United States in a great position in the world.

"If we do the like thing today, like things follow. With revenues equal to our emergencies, undue export of gold will cease. With the certainty that the dollar paid will be equal to the dollar lent, will come credit and confidence. With that other certainty that we are to do all our own work will come the earning of wages steadily increasing, which is the basis of that prosperity which is alone worthy of this great nation, the prosperity of the whole people."

RELIABLE INFORMATION

As to the Legal Tender Functions of Gold and Paper Money.

Gold coin is a legal tender in all payments, without any limit as to amount. The silver dollar of the acts of 1792, 1837 and 1878 is a full legal tender to any amount. The trade dollar was a legal tender to the amount of \$5, but has no legal tender qualifications now. All fractional silver coin now minted is a legal tender to the amount of \$10.

Minor coin is a legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. United States notes ("greenbacks") are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates are not a legal tender, but may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, and are receivable in payment for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

Silver certificates are not a legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Currency certificates are not a legal tender for any purpose, but may be counted as part of the lawful reserve of banks, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing house balances.

United States treasury notes of 1890 are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and are receivable for customs, taxes and all public debts. They may be counted as a part of the lawful reserves of the banks, and are redeemable in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

National bank notes are not a legal tender except that they are receivable for all dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and for all debts and demands owing by the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. Each National bank is required to receive at par, for any debt or liability to it, the notes of every other National bank.

Thou Shalt Not Steal.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is the Demo-Pop nominee for president by virtue of a belief that he is an orator, and especially by virtue of a belief that he made or ginal and exclusive protest against crowning a supposititious man with thorns and crucifying him upon a cross of gold.

Were the belief well grounded it ought not to work very greatly to the credit of Mr. Bryan, for the passage is at best a parody of sacred history and a somewhat irrelevant and very melodramatic travesty, by which the story of the profoundest of all spiritual agonies is travestied to win applause of a political audience. Even were the "cross of gold" apostrophe a travesty conceived by Mr. Bryan it would not stand the wear of a campaign, for it is not oratorical; it merely is sophomoric.

But Mr. Bryan is not entitled to the pinchbeck crown of tinselled rhetoric. A contemporary finds that Jan. 26, 1894, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts spoke thus in congress: "Do you regard your bill with reference to labor? Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss, you scourge it to the very quick and press a crown of thorns upon its brow. You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold."

This was in an argument against the Wilson bill. Mr. Bryan heard the speech and evidently afterward committed it to memory. On July 9, before the convention of Demo-Pops in Chicago, Mr. Bryan said: "Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

This, as Constable Dogberry said, is "flat burglary." Such honor as accrues from the "cross of gold" belongs to that "cross" Republican, Samuel Walker McCall of Massachusetts, not to that man of uncertain politics, part Democrat, part Populist, part socialist, Willis Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Want Sound Credit Also. The July treasury statement, showing an increasing deficit, emphasizes the necessity for a speedy revision of our revenue laws. This government can not continue to run in debt at the rate of over \$100,000,000 a year. No money standard can long maintain the credit of a nation having such resources as we possess and yet unable to legislate as to make its receipts equal its expenses. Something must be done, and that quickly, to stem this debt-creating current. The election of William McKinley in November will not accomplish it unless a majority is also elected to congress pledged to carry out the policies for which McKinley stands. This nation must have sound credit as well as sound money.—New York Mail and Express.

The New Version.

The shades of night were falling fast As through a western village passed A youth who bore mid dust and heat A banner with this motto neat: "Free Silver Ore!"

In happy homes he saw the light Of many lamps gleaming soft and bright: Still, like a phantom, through the night He chased that cold financial blight—"Free Silver Ore!"

"Try not the pass!" an old man said: Dark lowers the tempest overhead: The roaring torrent's deep and wide!" The foolish man still loudly cried: "Free Silver Ore!"

"Oh, stay," the people said, "and rest Thy weary jaw, now sore distressed!" His pace was slackened not a bit, As coldly came the answer, "Nix!" "Free Silver Ore!"

"Beware of Folly's withered branch! Beware the voters' avalanche!" This was a farmer's last "good night." A voice replied: "We're out of sight!" "Free Silver Ore!"

The foolish man beneath a mound Of adverse votes was later found, Still grasping in his nerveless hand The banner of his witless band: "Free Silver Ore!"

—Chicago Evening Post.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents, at Fullerton & Co.'s Drug Store.

"I suppose you are wedded to your art," he said.

"Oh, no," she exclaimed, throwing her brush and palette aside, and assuming an expectant attitude. "I am still single."

After that, of course, there was nothing left for him to do but to surrender.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., Druggists.

"My husband played me a mean trick yesterday."

"What was it?"

"He told me folding beds were selling downtown at forty-nine cents each."

"Well?"

"When I got down there they were hammocks."

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and fully nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Buffum, of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea, and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Garrett & Ayres, druggists.

"I guess I've found a way to take the conceit out of that amateur actress," remarked the girl who is not always good-natured.

"How did you do it?"

"Introduced her to an amateur photographer who wanted to take her picture."

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Sold by Garrett & Ayres.

Louise—What was it that little girl wanted, and why did she ask for it in a whisper?

Druggist—She wanted some sticky fly paper, and her father is a prominent officer in the Humane Society.

Hucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Fullerton & Co.

Curious Investigator—Which do you prefer, my good man, beer or whisky?

Dismal Dawson—Which you got?

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures.